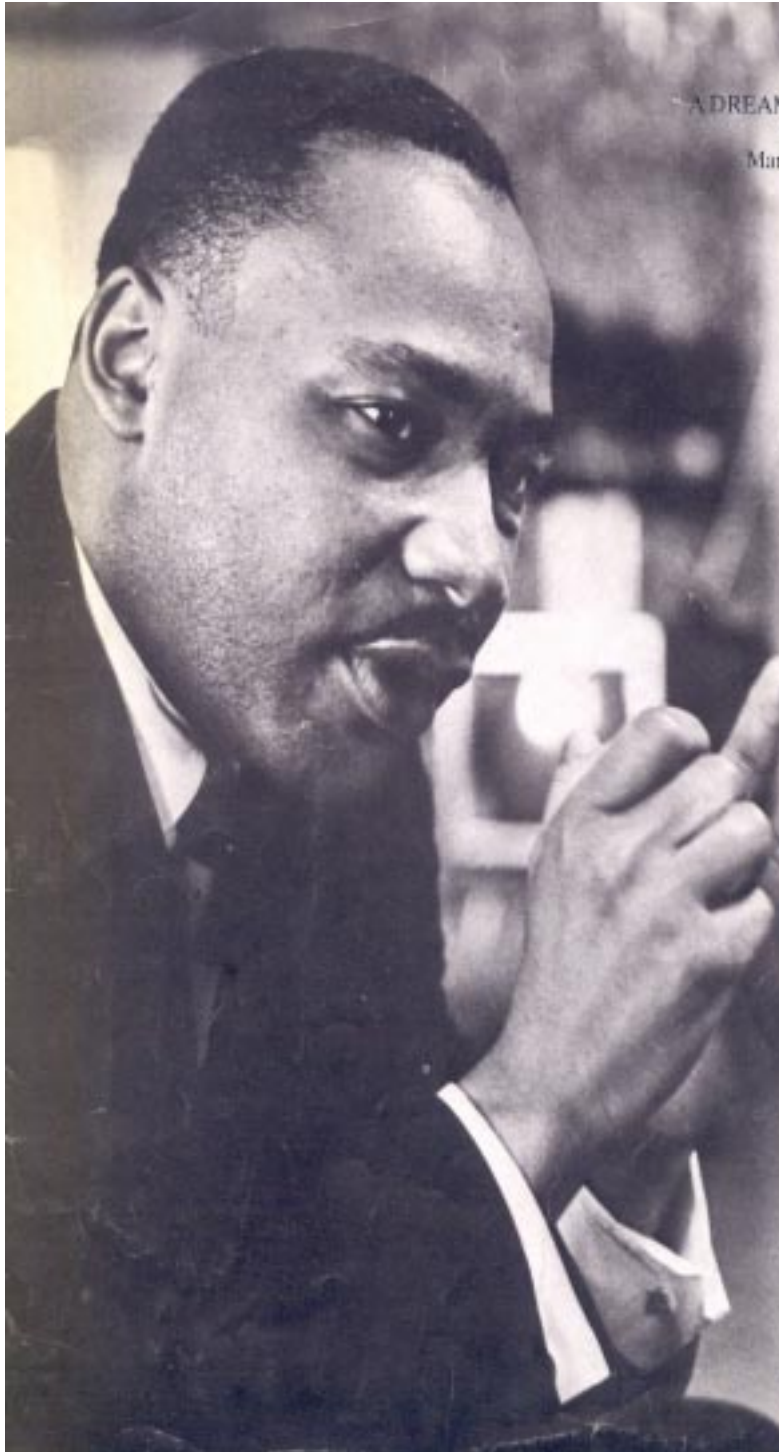


FEBRUARY 2003

# AMANNÉE



**AFRICAN-AMERICAN HISTORY MONTH:  
REFLECTING ON IT'S HISTORY AND ORIGIN**

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**AMANNEE**

**FEBRUARY 2003**

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**COVER PHOTO:** A montage of two renowned African-American activists:  
Dr. Martin Luther King, J. and W.E.B. DuBois

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African Americans have played central roles in some of the most triumphant and courageous moments in our Nation's history. During National African American History Month, we honor the rich heritage of African Americans and pay tribute to their many contributions to our Nation. As we celebrate this year's theme, "The Souls of Black Folk: Centennial Reflections," we remember the successes and challenges of our past. We also resolve to honor the achievements and legacy of these proud citizens by continuing to improve our society so that it fully lives up to our founding ideals.



*President Bush*

In 1915, Dr. Carter Godwin Woodson recognized the need for our country to gain a more complete and informed understanding of our past. He founded the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History and established the first Negro History Week to emphasize that "We have a wonderful history behind us . . ." Through the pioneering efforts of Dr. Woodson and the hard work of the Association, this observance officially became Black History Month in 1976.

For generations, African Americans have strengthened our Nation by urging reforms, overcoming obstacles, and breaking down barriers. We see the greatness of America in those

# National African American History Month, 2003

By the President of the United States of America

## A Proclamation

who have risen above injustice and enriched our society, a greatness reflected in the resolve of Jackie Robinson, the intellect of W.E.B. DuBois, and the talent of Louis Armstrong. We also gain a deeper appreciation for the African American experience in the writings of James Baldwin, Ralph Ellison, and Zora Neal Hurston, as well as in the music of Mahalia Jackson, Billie Holiday, Duke Ellington, and countless others.

African Americans reflect a proud legacy of courage and dedication that has helped to guide our Nation's success and prosperity. Visionary leaders like Frederick Douglass, Thurgood Marshall, and Martin Luther King, Jr., possessed a clarity of purpose and were instrumental in exposing and addressing the issues that threatened our founding principles. The battle for freedom, equality, and opportunity was fought on the front lines by strong figures such as Harriet Tubman and Fannie Lou Hamer, as well as many other everyday heroes who helped to lead this Nation to a more hopeful and just society.

As we recall these remarkable individuals, we also recognize that, despite our progress, racial prejudice still exists in America. As a Nation and as individuals, we must be vigilant in responding to discrimination wherever we find it. By promoting diversity, understanding, and opportunity, we will continue our efforts to build a society where every person, of every

race, can realize the promise of America.

This month, I encourage all citizens to gain awareness of and appreciation for African American history. As we remember this important part of our Nation's past, we look to a bright future, recognizing the potential of an America united in purpose, guided by spirit, and dedicated to equality.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim February 2003 as National African American History Month. I call upon public officials, educators, librarians, and all of the people of the United States to observe this month with appropriate programs and activities that highlight and honor the myriad of contributions that African Americans have made to our Nation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this thirtyfirst day of January, in the year of our Lord two thousand three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentyseventh.\*\*\*

GEORGE W. BUSH

# THE HISTORY AND ORIGINS OF AFRICAN-AMERICAN HISTORY MONTH

Originally established as Negro History Week in 1926 by Dr. Carter G. Woodson, a noted African-American author and scholar, this event evolved into the establishment in 1976 of February as "Black History Month." This commemoration has increasingly been referred to as "African-American History Month," although both names are currently in use.

Since 1926, The Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History (ASALH) has established the national theme for the month-long celebration of Afro-American History Month.

The National Theme for the celebration of Black History Month in the year 2003 is "The Souls of Black Folk: Centennial Reflections." The theme reflects on the evolving scholarship that W.E.B. DuBois expressed in The Souls of Black Folk (1903) and throughout his prolific career.

## Questions and Answers from The Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History (ASALH) on African American History Month

**Q:** Why Afro-American (Black) History Month?

**A:** The true facts of the contributions of Afro-Americans to the discovery, pioneering, development and continuance of America have not properly and adequately been presented in the textbooks, media and other communications media. Indeed, for the most part, Blacks have been left out of the written record about America. The fact that some changes have been made in recent years points to the need for a fuller report about Afro-American contribution. The designation of February as Afro-American History Month is an attempt by ASALH to remedy this neglect and provide for all Americans the information needed for creative and empathetic understanding about Afro-Americans in the nation.

**Q:** Who started the Afro-American history celebration?

**A:** In 1926, Dr. Carter G. Woodson, a Harvard Ph.D. who 11 years earlier had founded the Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History, initiated Negro History Week. In those early days, the words Afro and Black were seldom used. It was Dr. Woodson's hope that through this special observance, all

Americans would be reminded of their ethnic roots, and that togetherness in the United States' racial groups would develop out of a mutual respect.

**Q:** Why was a period in February chosen for the Afro-American (Black) History Observance?

**A:** Dr. Woodson was keenly conscious of symbolism in the American psyche. He wisely chose for Negro History Week the period of February which contains the birthdays of Frederick Douglass and Abraham Lincoln. From its initiation, observance of Afro-American History Month has involved many ethnic groups, not only Black Americans.

**Q:** Why was the name changed to Afro-American (Black) History?

**A:** Bowing to pressure from young delegates to its Cincinnati, Ohio, Convention in 1972, the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, Inc. changed its name to the Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History, Inc. This name change focused on the new thinking by Black Americans and indicated both the new recognition of African background and the Black person's appreciation of himself as an individual, a citizen and a contributor to the American scene.

**Q:** Why has the week's observance been expanded to include the entire month of February each year?

**A:** During America's Bicentennial celebration in 1976, the Association shared nationally, regionally and locally in the major thrust of American history. The Association expanded the week's celebration to include the entire month to provide more time for programs, observances and celebrations. The idea of the entire month caught on and ASALH was besieged with requests from all over the country to continue observing for one month, to provide more time to the nation and local communities for Afro-American Black History programs.

**Q:** What about the future?

**A:** The Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History, Inc. dreams of the day that the sharing and contribution of all Americans in America will be so appreciated, accepted and understood that there will be no further need for any ethnic group to call attention to its contributions and exploits for the good of the country. Until that day arrives, we shall continue to provide the information needed about the Afro-American citizens in the United States and abroad.\*\*\*

## Selected African American History Month Links

- ♦ [The Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History \(ASALH\)](#)
- ♦ [Black History Feature Stories](#), from the Census Bureau's Profile America Radio Service
- ♦ [Black History Month](#), from Boston.com · [Black History Month](#), from CNN and the World African Network
- ♦ [Black History Month](#), from the Gale Group
- ♦ [Black History Month](#), from Infoplease.com
- ♦ [Black History Month](#), from the Librarians' Index to the Internet
- ♦ [Black History Month](#), links from the Poynter Institute
- ♦ [Celebrating Black History Month](#), from Time.com
- ♦ [Celebrate Black History Month: Exhibits](#), from the History Channel
- ♦ [Census Bureau Facts for Features: African American History Month, February 2002](#)
- ♦ [Chasing the Dream: Exploring Black History](#), CNNfyi.com special for Black History Month
- ♦ [The Encyclopaedia Britannica Guide to Black History](#) The *Encyclopaedia Britannica* celebrates Black History Month
- ♦ [Heritage: Black History Month 2001 -- The History of Black Colleges and Universities](#), from BlackVoices.com
- ♦ [Heritage: Black History Month 2000 -- And Still We Rise: African Americans and Economics, Religion, Family, and Politics in the Next Century](#), from BlackVoices.com
- ♦ [Heritage: Black History Month 1999 -- The Underground Railroad](#), from BlackVoices.com



# INFLUENCE OF U.S. CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT OVERSEAS DISCUSSED

*Connection to international human rights movement*

By David Pitts

Washington File Staff Writer

**B**oston — The U.S. civil rights movement has had an important influence on the international human rights movement. But efforts to promote civil and human rights overseas must be tailored to conditions in particular countries. That was the major conclusion of a group of veteran U.S. civil rights and human rights leaders who met recently at a forum held in Boston at the John F. Kennedy Library.



Wade Henderson

Wade Henderson, executive director of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, a coalition of 180 civil rights organizations in the United States, said, "our agenda is to keep our civil rights mission fresh not only for America, but for the world." He noted that the modern U.S. civil rights movement was formed to achieve equal rights for African Americans. It helped to realize that goal with the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965 which effectively ended legally mandated segregation. "Now, we are in a new era. The civil rights struggle of today, both here and overseas, is much more diverse," he stressed, pointing out that the United States is a much more multiethnic country than it was when the civil rights movement was formed.



Kenneth Roth

being a formative influence on the creation of his group which, he said, "is active in more than 70 countries." But he pointed out that the task faced by Human Rights Watch, and other international human rights organizations, is more difficult in

countries which, unlike the United States, do not protect fundamental freedoms. He singled out North Korea and Iraq as two countries where "it is impossible for human rights activists to do their work. They would be killed." In some other countries, human rights defenders can mobilize, but there is no effective rule of law, so that litigation — a major implement available to the U.S. civil rights movement — "is not as effective a tool for change."



Gay McDougall

the world, "the essential point is that change has to come from within a society. We work closely with the established human rights organizations within countries to help them as best we can. That may take many different forms. It can be as straightforward as working to develop a human rights culture." Although the human rights movement must be a global mission, she said, "it is important to pay attention to grassroots efforts and to cooperate with grassroots organizations."

Elaine Jones, director-counsel of the Legal Defense Fund and Education Fund of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), the nation's oldest civil rights organization, spoke of the connection between the U.S. Bill of Rights, and major international human rights treaties and conventions. She paid tribute to Eleanor Roosevelt, a primary architect of the U.N. Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted in 1948 — the first of the great postwar human rights documents. It was followed in the ensuing decades by the adoption of a number of human rights conventions which have greater legal force than the Declaration. "People should remember that Eleanor Roosevelt was a member of the NAACP.

She saw the connection between the need for civil rights at home and human rights abroad," Jones added.

All four of the members of the panel are from what might be called the liberal spectrum in the U.S. as far as civil rights are concerned. In recent years especially, a number of conservatives have spoken out forcefully on civil rights in the United States. Among the most prominent are Ward Connerly, Linda Chavez, Shelby Steele and Abigail Thernstrom. All of these mainstream conservatives applaud the goal of the civil rights movement — to achieve racial and gender equality in the United States. But they disagree with some of the means, particularly affirmative action, which they interpret as giving preferences to particular groups instead of the equality that, they say, was the original goal of the civil rights movement.

Consider the words of Thernstrom, for example. She, like movement veterans, applauds the progress made in the United States over the last generation on race and gender. Like them, she also sees a journey not completely finished. "Racial inequality is still an elusive goal," she wrote in an article for the New York Daily News. "We haven't won the ongoing battle against discrimination and inequality." It is a debate about means, not ends, concludes Thernstrom, who categorically opposes preferences to redress the legacy of discrimination, saying she supports a totally color-blind society.

Speaking of the goal of the civil rights movement — equality — Thernstrom says, "That seemed to me then absolutely the ideal — you admit people without any reference to their race. And it still seems the ideal to me. What's different is that it was a radical idea in 1963, and now it's a so-called conservative idea." The debate over the direction of the civil rights movement in the United States and the disagreement between conservatives and liberals, particularly over affirmative action, may be illuminating to those countries overseas that have implemented, or are considering implementing similar policies. In the last presidential campaign, President Bush acknowledged the difficulty of the issue. He said he preferred a policy of "affirmative access" rather than affirmative action.\*\*\*

# Ghanaians Help Launch African-American Traders Gathering

By Lindsey Brooks, Washington File Staff Writer

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Washington — U.S. buyers and sellers of African goods as well as African traders were given the chance to meet and expand their business connections — in a process called “networking” — during a reception held at Ghana’s embassy in Washington September 5. “This gives my company the opportunity to meet different people from all over the country and all over the world,” said Michael Artson, a sales representative for Carole Joy Creations, a greeting card company based in Danbury, Connecticut. “Last year we began selling to Africa.”

The evening reception at the ornate Ghanaian Embassy marked the beginning of the 14th annual International Black Buyers and Manufacturers Expo and Conference (IBBMEC), held at the Washington Convention Center September 5-8. The organization meets once a year and provides a forum for small businesses with an Afrocentric focus to network and trade. It is open to businesses owned and operated by African-Americans and Africans.

According to IBBMEC co-founder and Expo/conference organizer Sala Damali, the organization was formed “because there was a need for a venue for black retailers ... to share information to conduct trade. Many people come from around the world to participate in the conference. For Ghanaians it’s a way to expand their businesses.” Over the years, she said, she has seen the yearly conference grow significantly.

Hosting the expo/conference kickoff was Walter E. Fauntroy, the African-American politician,

social activist, and Protestant minister who became the first elected delegate to Congress from the District of Columbia (Washington). He now heads the National Black Leadership Roundtable, a vehicle for African-American organizations to meet and discuss positions on public policy.

According to Fauntroy, who has long worked to encourage U.S. trade ties with Africa, “there has to be a balance between aid and trade opportunities in U.S.-African relations,” which the IBBMEC could provide.

The trade conference “allows Africans access to the best market in the world,” Fauntroy said. “And I encourage every opportunity for African artisans to meet with persons in the U.S. who can market and distribute their products.

“This is a good place to start,” he said, referring to the Ghanaian Embassy. “Ghana has been a leader in democratization in Africa through its performance in World Bank and IMF programs.

“I have a healthy appreciation for Ghana’s commitment to economic stabilization among its citizens,” Fauntroy added.

The Ghanaian Embassy, which allowed its building to be used free of charge, was represented by Press Attache Ivor Agyeman-Duah.

“This event is important,” he said, “because we’re trying to build ties between African-Americans and Ghanaians.” At least 25 people from Ghana are expected to attend the conference, as well as other African participants from Kenya and Tanzania.

The African-American expo and conference has “grown a lot,” said

Kenwind Adams, who has attended for the past seven years, “from being held in the basement of a small church to where it is today, at the Washington Convention Center.”

Diane White, a senior advisory member of the IBBMEC, used to work at the World Bank and now specializes in selling Afrocentric retail goods. She has been to Africa 25 times. She pointed out that a lot of “Afrocentric retail sold in U.S. stores is actually manufactured in Asia.”

Adrianna Sanchez, who is from Los Angeles, California, and now works for Obi Leather, a leather manufacturing and design company in Nigeria, was excited about attending IBBMEC. This is my first time at the conference,” she said. “I want this company to be worldwide.”

In addition to trade and networking, the IBBMEC provides a forum for identifying issues, gathering information, and hearing from experts on issues of importance to both retailers and the buyers who supply them.

This year about 200 companies are expected to participate in the Expo. While at the conference they will launch the Alliance of Afrikan Cultural Enterprises, which will provide information sharing, increased visibility for each business, access to capital, enhanced productivity, and E-commerce solutions.\*\*\*

# Plans Accelerate for Memorial to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

*Monument to be built on the National Mall in Washington*

By Rodney Adams and David Pitts  
Washington File Staff Writers

Washington — During the second and third weeks of January 2003, the people of the United States once again commemorated and celebrate the life and legacy of the great Civil Rights leader, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Although his birthday is January 15, the national holiday in his honor is observed during the following week, on January 20. In cities large and small across the USA, people gather to remember Dr. King's dream of racial justice not just for African Americans, but for all minorities in all nations of the world.

The effort to build a memorial to him right in the heart of the National Mall in Washington, D.C. is expected to gain momentum during this year's commemorations of his life, according to Leroy Lowery III, executive director of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial Project Foundation, located in Washington, D.C. "A public service campaign, including radio and television commercials, is due to begin in February," Lowery said in a recent interview. "We expect that campaign to generate a large number of donations and pledges."

Groundbreaking for the memorial currently is scheduled to begin in November 2003, but this is dependent on the Memorial Project being able to raise the estimated 100 million dollars required to complete the memorial, Lowery said. Under the terms of the Congressional authorization, all necessary funds must be raised privately. So far, 25.5 million dollars have been raised. Members of Dr. King's college fraternity — Alpha Phi Alpha — developed the idea for the memorial more than 20 years ago. The law authorizing the memorial to Dr. King was passed by the U.S. Congress in 1998.

The memorial will be built on the National Mall, standing on a four-acre site in a direct line between the Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials "giving Dr. King a place of honor among our nation's most revered heroes," said Lowery. Upon

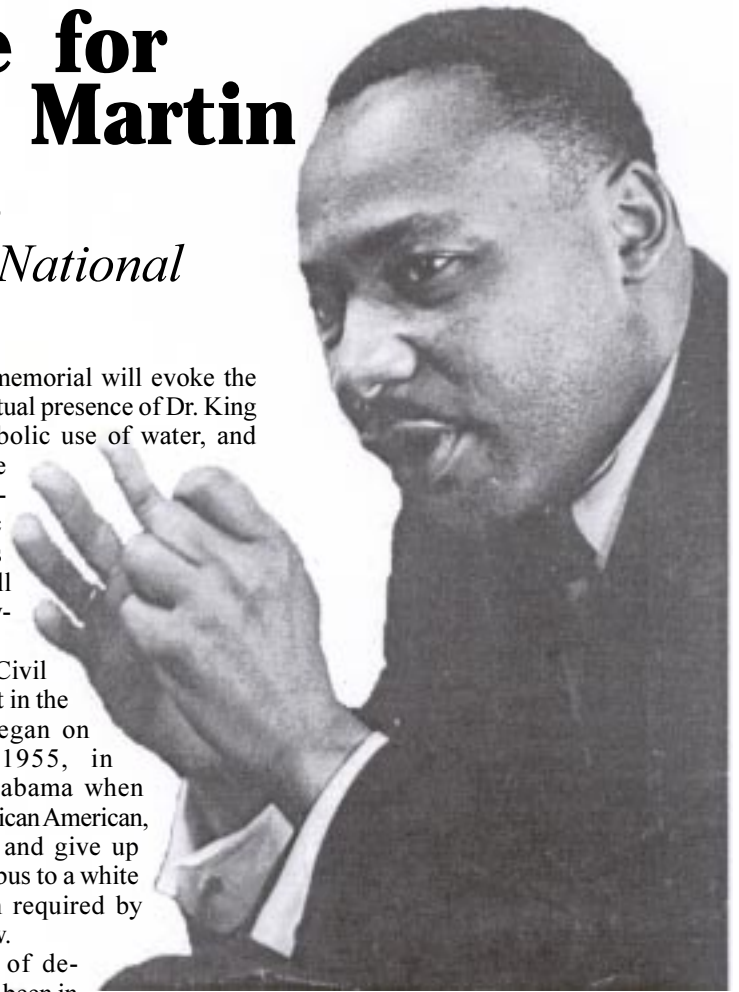
completion, the memorial will evoke the memory and spiritual presence of Dr. King through the symbolic use of water, and other distinctive landscape elements. Electronic renditions of his speeches also will be available, Lowery said.

The modern Civil Rights Movement in the United States began on December 1, 1955, in Montgomery, Alabama when Rosa Parks, an African American, refused to stand and give up her seat on a city bus to a white man as was then required by Alabama state law.

But her act of defiance might have been in vain had not a young Baptist minister by the name of Martin Luther King, Jr. seized the moment and led a 382-day struggle to integrate the city's public transportation system. Although he never underestimated the resistance, Dr. King had no doubt about the eventual outcome. "It is one of the splendid ironies of our day that Montgomery, the cradle of the Confederacy, is being transformed into Montgomery, the cradle of freedom and justice," he said at the time. A year later, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that segregated city buses were unconstitutional.

Thus began the epic journey of Martin Luther King from Montgomery to Memphis. In his 13-year quest for racial justice, Dr. King traveled across the USA from south to north, and from east to west to proclaim his vision of a new, more tolerant society. In city after city, he led non-violent marches organized by local civil rights leaders, designed as he so often said, "to speak truth to power."

In the spring of 1968, his quest took him to the southern city of Memphis, Tennessee. It seemed no different than Birmingham or Chicago or any of the other cities he had visited to help move the struggle forward. Dr. King had gone to



*Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.*

Memphis to champion the cause of the city's sanitation workers, most of whom were African American. He felt they were laboring under unjust and unfair conditions. Although the situation in Memphis was tense and there had been numerous racial incidents there, it was nothing new for the man who had come to embody the civil rights cause in America. Martin Luther King had become accustomed to angry mobs, to repressive police action and to threats on his life.

But it was clear that there was something different about Dr. King's demeanor in Memphis. He seemed to have a premonition that his own role in the civil rights struggle was coming to an end, something that became apparent to everyone who saw or listened to his final speech delivered at the Masonic Temple the night before he was gunned down in Memphis.

"I don't know what will happen now," Dr. King told the crowd. "We've got some difficult days ahead. But it really doesn't matter with me now because I've been to the mountain top ... I don't mind. Like anybody, I would like to live a long life — longevity has its place. But I'm not concerned about that now. I just want to



do God's will. And he's allowed me to go up to the mountain. And I've looked over and I've seen the promised land. I may not get there with you. But I want you to know tonight that we as a people will get to the promised land."

Almost 24 hours later — at 6:01pm on the evening of April 4 -- Martin Luther King, Jr., died from wounds inflicted by an assassin's bullet. Although his life ended on that spring evening in 1968, his message

lives as powerfully as ever more than three decades later — a message that Americans, and many others around the world, especially recall on his birthday each year.

Four years before he was slain, Dr. King received the Nobel Peace Prize in Oslo, Norway in 1964. In his acceptance speech at the Nobel ceremonies, he discussed the struggle of African-Americans for equal rights, but he also spoke about the wider fight against oppression throughout the

world and the means that should be used to defeat it.

"This award," he said, "is profound recognition that non-violence is the answer to the crucial political and racial questions of our time — the need for man to overcome oppression without resorting to violence and oppression.

"I accept this award today," he said, "with an abiding faith in America and an audacious faith in mankind."\*\*\*

# President Bush Proposed Increased Funding for Historical Black Colleges

*Also seeks to benefit Hispanic-serving Institutions*

**P**resident George W. Bush will propose an increase in funding for Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) and Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs) to ensure educational freedom, opportunity and access for every American.

The President's Fiscal Year 2004 budget will increase funding by 5% for the following programs: \$224 million for HBCUs, \$53 million for Historically Black Graduate Institutions and \$94 million for HSIs, totaling \$371 million.

The Administration is committed to enhancing equal opportunity and strengthening the capacity of these institutions to provide excellence in education. The President has proposed funding increases for these programs for the past two fiscal years.



*Photo: Two Historically black Colleges in North Carolina: (Left), Bennett College. Below left, Students in classes at Barber-Scotia College*



## Background:

The Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) program makes grants to 99 eligible institutions to help strengthen infrastructure and achieve greater financial stability, supporting activities such as construction, community outreach and student services.

The Historically Black Graduate Institutions (HBGIs) program makes 5-year grants to 18 eligible institutions to expand insti-

tutional capacity for providing graduate-level education. Funds support activities including scholarship aid, construction, purchase of educational materials and other student services.

The Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs) program makes competitive grants of up to five years to eligible institutions (those with a full-time population of at least 25% Hispanic students, at least 50% of whom are low-income individuals). This funding provides Hispanic and low-income students with faculty and academic program development, community outreach and other student services.

For more information, please contact Dan Langen 202-401-1576.\*\*\*



# W. E. B. DuBois

**W**.E.B. DuBois was born in Massachusetts in 1868. An excellent student, he enrolled on scholarship at Fisk University in Nashville in 1885. He received a B.A. from Fisk in 1888, and then received a B.A. (1890) and an M.A. (1891) from Harvard. He became the first African-American to receive a Ph.D from Harvard in 1895.

Taking a teaching position at Atlanta University in 1897, DuBois explored and confronted the South in person and in the studies he directed of Southern society. His greatest work, *The Souls of Black Folk* (1903), tells of the death of his young son in Atlanta; in that piece, DuBois expresses the rage, sadness, and frustration that he submerged in his less personal writing. DuBois went on to become the leading black intellectual of the twentieth-century United States. In 1905, DuBois founded the Niagara Movement, which became the NAACP, in opposition to the conservative approach to issues concerning African-Americans taken

by Booker T. Washington, as well as to the perceived machine-style tactics used by Washington to stifle opposition. DuBois edited *The Crisis*, the publication of the NAACP, from 1910-1934.

He organized the first four Pan-African Congresses (1919-1927), and presided over the fifth. He played a crucial role in the African Independence movement. A prolific writer capable of expressing himself in many disciplines, DuBois, among other works, wrote a sociological study of blacks in Philadelphia (1899), historical books on abolitionist John Brown (1909) and on Reconstruction (1935), and fictional novels such as *Quest of the Silver Fleece*, (1911).

At the invitation of Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, he moved to Ghana in 1961 to become the founding Director of the



Encyclopedia Africana project. He died on August 27<sup>th</sup> 1963 at the age of ninety-five.\*\*\*



## Photos:

### Top: W.E.B. DuBois, 1868-1963

CREDIT: "William E.B. DuBois, Half-Length Portrait, Facing Left." Between 1920 and 1930. Visual Materials from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Records, Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress.

### Above: W.E.B. DuBois and other members of the NAACP in 1929

CREDIT: "20th Annual session of the N.A.A.C.P., 6-26-29, Cleveland, Ohio." June 6, 1929. Visual Materials from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Records, Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress.

# W.E.B. DuBois Memorial Centre for Pan African Culture – Accra Ghana

The W.E.B. DuBois Memorial Centre for Pan African Culture was established in 1985 as a tribute to Dr. DuBois, “father of Pan Africanism” and to those who have dedicated their lives to the struggle of African peoples for a better life.

A national monument established by the Government of Ghana in the house in which Dr. DuBois spent his last three years, the Centre serves as a research centre for Pan African Culture and aim to bring all people of

African descent to understand and appreciate the problems common to them and to seek solutions for their common good. The Centre provides a forum for continuing dialogue between scholars, artists, scientists, the youth, and students in Continental Africa and the African Diaspora.

The DuBois Centre organizes activities throughout the year including the DuBois Padmore Nkrumah Pan African lectures, seminars, films, and study programmes for local and international students. The Centre

houses the tomb of Dr. DuBois and his wife Shirley Graham and the DuBois personal library.\*\*\*

*Photo: Front view of W.E.B. DuBois Memorial Centre in Accra, Ghana, with statue. Insert: the tomb of W.E.B. DuBois.*



### KEY SITES ON AFRICAN-AMERICAN HISTORY AND CULTURE

♦ African-American Biography: A Research Guide <http://www2.lib.udel.edu/subj/blks/resguide/afambio.htm>

Biographical information on African-Americans is abundantly available in the University of Delaware's Morris Library. This guide can be used to identify full-text information online, books, newspaper and periodical articles, and encyclopedia entries on this topic.

♦ African-American Culture: Some Sites You Should Bookmark <http://www.ala.org/acrl/resjan99.html>

This annotated listing of recommended African-American Web sites was prepared by Elna L. Saxton and Joe McClamroch, and published in the January, 1999 issue of *College and Research Libraries News* (vol. 60, no. 1). It is organized into five categories: Getting started, Educational sites/research centers, Organizations/associations, Afro-centric sites, and E-journals/news services.

♦ African American History and Culture (LC Manuscript Division) <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/mcchtml/afrrhm.html>

In honor of the Library of Congress' Manuscript Division's centennial, its staff selected for online display representative historical documents on eight major themes, each theme covering the papers of prominent Americans whose lives reflect our country's evolution. This site reflects the theme, "African American History and Culture." Like the other theme pages, it consists of an essay containing links to digital reproductions of selected documents. A detailed description accompanies each document.

♦ African-American Journey (World Book) <http://www2.worldbook.com/features/features.asp?feature=aajourney&page=html/intro.html&direct=no>

World Book editors have assembled a comprehensive look at the history of African Americans and their struggle for freedom in honor of Black History Month. The articles in this feature were taken from the World Book Multimedia Encyclopedia. There are also numerous links to World Wide Web sites concerning important figures and events in black history, as well as issues surrounding current events.

♦ African American Newspapers <http://www.aasm.com/pubs.html>

Provides a connection to over 200 listings of African American U.S. newspapers and publications sorted by State.

♦ African-American Odyssey: A Quest for Full Citizenship <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/aaohhtml/aaohome.html>

An online exhibit from the U.S. Library of Congress' American Memory project that showcases the Library's extensive African-American collections. It traces the African-American experience through nine chronological periods that document the long and difficult path from slavery to Reconstruction to the fight for civil and social equality in the twentieth century. With an emphasis on historical materials, it contains images of rare books, manuscripts, government documents, sheet music, movie posters and photographs.

♦ African-American World (PBS) <http://www.pbs.org/wnet/aaworld/>

PBS is proud to recognize the unique experiences and accomplishments of African Americans. Browse by category or search for a specific person under arts, living, history, politics, people, video and kids. Special sections feature the legacy of Harry T. Moore, jazz, and UN mediator and diplomat Ralph Bunche.

♦ Africana.com <http://www.africana.com/>

This site is produced by the co-editors of Microsoft® Encarta® Africana, including Professors Henry Louis Gates, Jr. and Kwame Anthony Appiah. Its purpose is to promote understanding of black history and culture and to promote the educational use of Microsoft® Encarta® Africana in homes, schools, universities, and corporations. Coverage includes African American lifestyle, heritage, worldview and art.

♦ Africans in America: America's Journey Through Slavery <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/aia/>

The companion site to the Public Broadcasting Services (PBS) documentary explores the odyssey of African slaves in America, from the arrival of Europeans in Africa to the American Civil War. It is divided into four chronological sections,

with each section featuring a teacher's guide keyed to a resource bank of more than 400 items including biographical information, full-text reproductions of related historical documents, and commentaries from contemporary experts. It boasts a major collection of images, documents, stories, biographies, and commentaries.

♦ Afro-American Almanac <http://toptags.com/aama/>

"The AFRO-American Almanac is an on-line presentation of the African in America. A historical perspective of a nation, its people, and its cultural evolution. From the beginning of the slave trade through the Civil Rights movement, to the present." It offers access to trivia games, folktales, biographies, historical documents, and historical events, and to notable commentaries, poems and speeches. Those interested in purchasing online magazine subscriptions, books, and more can click on the Afro-Store link.

♦ The Amistad Case [http://www.archives.gov/digital\\_classroom/lessons/amistad\\_case/amistad\\_case.html](http://www.archives.gov/digital_classroom/lessons/amistad_case/amistad_case.html)

"A collection of primary documents related to the Amistad slave uprising. The site, provided by the U.S. National Archives, includes an account by the captain of the ship that captured the Amistad after it was taken over by slaves, a letter from former President John Quincy Adams requesting information about the incident, and the opinion of the Supreme Court in which the Amistad Africans were given their freedom."

♦ The Amistad Research Center <http://www.tulane.edu/~amistad/>

"On-line index of the holdings of the Amistad research Center at Tulane University. The center's archives include more than 10 million documents from the American civil-rights movement and several collections of African and African-American Art."

♦ The Anacostia Museum and Center for African American History and Culture <http://anacostia.si.edu/>

"The Anacostia Museum and Center for African American History and Culture has grown from an experiment in community outreach to a national resource

devoted to the identification, documentation, protection, and interpretation of the African American experience. The museum also examines contemporary urban issues, including housing, transportation, and health care, and their impact upon the African American community."

♦ Been Here So Long: Selections from the WPA American Slave Narratives <http://newdeal.feri.org/asn/>

"This site, from the New Deal Network, features a selection of seventeen interviews of former slaves conducted by members of the Federal Writers Project of the Works Progress Administration (WPA). As with the recollections featured at the University of Virginia's American Slave Narratives: An Online Anthology, these narratives are from the 2,000 interviews with ex-slaves collected during 1936-1938 by journalists and other writers employed by the Federal Writers Project. In addition to the narratives, it features an introductory essay, three lesson plans, and a modest annotated guide to related online resources.

♦ Beyond Face Value: Depictions of Slavery in Confederate Currency <http://www.lib.lsu.edu/cwc/BeyondFaceValue/index.htm>

Hosted by the United States Civil War Center at Louisiana State University, this exhibit explores "the relationship between art and politics in the Civil War era" with over 100 digital images of Confederate notes. The images are accompanied by an overview of the Civil War and brief essays on the Antebellum economy and paper money in the mid-nineteenth century. It includes a bibliography and collection of related links.

♦ Birmingham Civil Rights Institute <http://bcri.bham.al.us/>

"The Birmingham Civil Rights Institute is more than an online museum; it is a place that promotes research and provides education and discussion regarding civil and human rights issues in America and around the world." Covering the nation's segregation era to the birth of the Civil Rights Movement, it will interest anyone curious about American history and historical art form during the 1950s and 1960s.

♦ The Black Press: Soldiers With out Swords <http://www.pbs.org/blackpress/film/contentfilm.html>

The Public Broadcasting System broadcast this award-winning film to celebrate Black History Month, 1999. The film celebrates the history of America's Black newspapers and includes interviews with key reporters, publishers and photo journalists. Some of the prominent Black journalists interviewed are Vernon Jarrett,

former reporter with *Chicago Defender*, *Chicago Tribune*, and the *Chicago Sun Times* and Edward "Abie" Robinson, former reporter with the *California Eagle*. The site includes a full transcript of the film and ordering information.

♦ BlackVoices.com <http://new.blackvoices.com/>

One of America's largest African-American virtual communities on the Internet. The site features a variety of lifestyle, career and community activities, including news, information, entertainment, sports, a full-service career center, special interest clubs, chat rooms and its popular member photo page.

♦ Black Wings <http://160.111.252.56/nasm/blackwings/hstory/index.html>

This online exhibit from the Smithsonian Institution tells the story of how African Americans overcame enormous obstacles to break into aviation. They shared the universal dream of flight. But for almost 50 years after the Wright brothers' historic flight in 1903, racial discrimination denied black Americans access to this important sphere of technology. It is divided into four sections: Early Pioneers Inspire Blacks to Become Pilots, Training Prepares Black Pilots for War, Tuskegee Airmen Fight in World War II, and The Quest for Equal opportunity.

♦ Born in Slavery: Slave Narratives from the Federal Writers' Project, 1936-1938 <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/ammem/snhtml/snhome.html>

This collection of text and photographs from the American Memory Project at the Library of Congress contains more than 2,300 first-person accounts of slavery and 500 black-and-white photographs of former slaves. These narratives were collected in the 1930s as part of the Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration, a Depression-era program that put unemployed writers to work.

♦ Celebrating Black History <http://www.time.com/time/reports/blackhistory/>

Time.com celebrates Black History LMonth with this notable Web page that takes viewers on a journey into the lives of noteworthy African American news makers of the mid- to late-twentieth century. The site contains a moderate profile of the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., as well as a reading room equipped with articles from Time Magazine's cover stories on black culture and extraordinary achievers in education, business, sports and entertainment. Note that viewers must scroll to the bottom of the Web page to access the various links because the side icons lead to dead and unavailable pages.

♦ Center for African-American Studies <http://www.sscnet.ucla.edu/caas/>

The UCLA Center for African American Studies (CAAS) was established as an Organized Research Unit in 1969. As such, the Center's mission is to develop strong academic and research programs in African American Studies through its five primary organizational branches: research, academic programs, library, special projects and publications.

♦ Chronology on the History of Slavery and Racism <http://www.innercity.org/holt/slavechron.html>

Researched and compiled by Eddie Becker, this site arose from independent research into the Smithsonian Institution's oldest building in Washington, DC, the Holt House. It includes comprehensive footnoted entries from archival and secondary source documents, including links to full text Internet sites. It includes details on the integral role played by slavery in the formation of the U.S. Capital and political system, spanning the period from 1619 to the present — with sections covering 1619-1789, 1790-1829, and 1830 to the present.

♦ Civil Rights In Mississippi Digital Archive <http://www.lib.usm.edu/~spcol/crda/index.html>

The project, from the McCain Library & Archives, University of Southern Mississippi, aims to provide an Internet-accessible, fully searchable database of digitized versions of rare and unique library and archival resources on race relations in Mississippi. The first phase will offer 125 oral history transcripts on the civil rights movement, such as those by civil rights leaders Charles Cobb, Charles Evers, Aaron Henry, and Hollis Watkins. This collection also includes oral histories of governor Ross Barnett, national White Citizens Council leader William J. Simmons, and State Sovereignty head Erle Johnston.

♦ Civil Rights Oral History Bibliography <http://www-dept.usm.edu/~mcrohb/>

A bibliography of oral history interviews on the Civil Rights Movement in Mississippi from the University of Southern Mississippi Center for Oral History and Cultural Heritage and the Tougaloo College Archives.

♦ Death or Liberty: Gabriel, Nat Turner and John Brown <http://www.lva.lib.va.us/whowere/exhibits/deathliberty/index.htm>

This University of Virginia library site features transcripts and images of documents concerning acts of resistance to slavery in Virginia between the American Revolution and the Civil War. Each section includes a short summary and a link to the primary documents.



♦ The Dred Scott Case <http://library.wustl.edu/vlib/dredscott/>

In 1846, Dred Scott and his wife Harriet filed suit for their freedom in the St. Louis Circuit Court, initiating an eleven-year legal fight that ended in a landmark Supreme Court decision that contributed to rising tensions between the free and slave states just before the American Civil War. This major digital project of the Washington University Libraries in St. Louis, presents a remarkable collection of documents relating to the case.

♦ The Encyclopaedia Britannica Guide to Black History <http://search.eb.com/blackhistory/>

Its “Eras in Black History” examines five centuries of black heritage through five distinct time periods, from the slave revolts of early America through the successes of the Civil Rights Movement. Each era is further divided by topic/profession, with biographies and photographs of notable people and descriptions and documents of historic events. The “Timeline of Achievements” traces the yearly contributions of African-Americans in politics, industry, the arts, religion, sports, and education. In addition, the site can be browsed alphabetically through the expanded Articles A to Z page, which contains links to every article through two lists—Biographies and Events & Institutions. The Guide features informative articles and is illustrated with historical film clips and audio recordings, as well as hundreds of photographs and other images. The Related Internet Links and Bibliography sections provide source material and areas for further study, as does the Study Guide for Students.

♦ The Faces of Science: African Americans in the Sciences <http://www.princeton.edu/~mcbrown/display/faces.html>

Part of the Louisiana State University Library site, *Faces* profiles African American men and women who have contributed to the advancement of science and engineering. African American chemists, biologists, inventors, engineers, and mathematicians have contributed in both large and small ways that can be overlooked when chronicling the history of science. By describing the scientific history of selected African American men and women we can see how the efforts of individuals have advanced human understanding in the world around us.

♦ The Foundation for Ethnic Understanding <http://www.ffeu.org/>

The Foundation is committed to the belief that direct, face-to-face, dialogue between leaders of ethnic communities is the most effective path toward the reduc-

tion of bigotry and the promotion of reconciliation and understanding. In 2001, the Foundation launched a national education program in Black/Jewish relations, with the goal of transforming the powerful story of Black/Jewish cooperation in the civil rights movement into an educational vehicle to strengthen relations between Jewish and African American Students.

♦ The Frederick Douglass Papers <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/doughtml/>

Library of Congress’ first online release of the Frederick Douglass Papers contains over 2,000 items including a partial handwritten draft of his third autobiography, and a biography of his wife, Anna Murray Douglass, written by their daughter, Rosetta Douglass Sprague. In addition to writings by Douglass, material is included from authors such as Henry Ward Beecher, Ida B. Wells, Lydia Maria Child and Horace Greeley.

♦ Freedom’s Journal <http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/library/aanp/freedom/index.html>

The State Historical Society of Wisconsin presents the first 20 issues of “Freedom’s Journal,” the first African-American owned and operated newspaper published in the United States. The Journal was published weekly in New York City from 1827 to 1829, and covered local, national, and international events, as well as offering editorials on slavery, lynchings and other injustices against African-Americans. The remaining issues (there are a total of 103) will be added in the near future. Note that the files are in PDF format and might have to be viewed in an enlarged format to read easily.

♦ From Slavery to Freedom: The African-American Pamphlet Collection, 1824-1909 <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/aaphtml/aapchome.html>

Part of the Library of Congress’s American Memory project, the pamphlets in this collection constitute online primary resources in African-American History. Written by African-American authors in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the materials deal with slavery, emancipation, African colonization, and related topics. The site includes “complete page images of 397 titles ... as well as searchable electronic texts and bibliographic records.”

♦ The Glider Lehrman Center for the Study of Slavery, Resistance, and Abolition at Yale University <http://www.yale.edu/glc/>

Directed by David Brion Davis, Sterling Professor of History at Yale University and winner of the Pulitzer Prize and the National Book Award, the Center investigates all aspects of the Atlantic slave system and its eradication. It also seeks to

advance public understanding of the role of slavery and abolition in the making of the modern world. Through publications, conferences, and educational outreach programs and events, it translates scholarly research into public knowledge.

♦ Hall of Black Achievement Gallery <http://www.bridgew.edu/HOBA/gallery.htm>

A project of Bridgewater State College, this gallery focuses on the significant achievements and contributions of African Americans, Cape Verdeans, and Hispanics of African descent. It features the historical figures inducted into the HOBA and chronicles their lives, contributions, and the period of history in which they lived. Audio narratives are available with RealPlayer.

♦ Harry T. Moore Homesite <http://www.nbbd.com/godo/moore/>

The Harry T. Moore Homesite commemorates the lives of two pioneering American black civil rights workers. Harry and his wife, Harriette, were leading human rights activists in Brevard County, in Florida, and in the nation. They were murdered when their house was bombed in 1951. It was the first killing of a prominent civil rights leader, and was a spark that ignited the American civil rights movement.

♦ Hartford Black History Project <http://www.hartford-hwp.com/HBHP/index.html>

The Project is the comprehensive research on the history of Hartford’s black community between the 17th and 20th centuries and is currently composed of two exhibits. “A Struggle from the Start” is a virtual exhibit of the history of Hartford’s African-American community from 1638 to present. The “Hartford Studies Project” is a digitalized collection of images of the black experience in Hartford.

♦ Historical Text Archive <http://historicaltextarchive.com/>

The Historical Text Archive provides historians with an electronic retrieval site covering much of human history, including extensive coverage of African-American history. It includes original material, links to other sites and reprints of books.

♦ The History of Jim Crow <http://www.jimcrowhistory.org/home.htm>

This educator’s site highlights the era of Jim Crowism, lynching and the disenfranchisement of African Americans from the 1870s through the 1950s. Designed and created by educators across the U.S., it contains history essays, lesson plans and other resources, including an image gallery of historical photographs, an American literature book list for student from middle school through college, and narratives from people who actually lived and

experienced life under Jim Crow.

♦ Information Resources on African American Studies <http://www.sul.stanford.edu/depts/ssrg/adams/shortcu/afam.html>

This Stanford University research site provides a reference guide on the historical and contemporary experiences of African Americans. It lists African American Studies Encyclopedias and Handbooks, biographical sources, book annotations, videos, and links to other related sites.

♦ Javanoir: Guide to African American Resources on the Internet <http://www.javanoir.net/guide/index.html>

Offers hundreds of links to various subject categories, spanning from Arts and Entertainment, to Books and Literature, to Education and Research, and much more. Viewers have the option of accessing the predefined subject headings or searching topics by keyword.

♦ Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies <http://www.jointcenter.org/>

A national, nonprofit institution that conducts research on public policy issues of special concern to black Americans and other minorities. Founded in 1970, the Joint Center provides independent analyses through research, publications, and outreach programs.

♦ Jump, Jim Crow, or Did Emancipation Make Any Difference? <http://www.lib.berkeley.edu/~ljones/Jimcrow/>

This Web site is an American history teaching resource that provides basic information concerning the historical context of Jim Crow. The site includes a glossary of terms that provides the definition, along with background information on the Emancipation Proclamation, the Freedmen's Bureau, Black Codes, the Klu Klux Klan, and lynchings.

♦ Langston Hughes Symposium <http://www.kuce.org/hughes/symposium.html>

Langston Hughes' boyhood hometown, Lawrence, Kansas, will celebrate the life, art, and legacy of America's premier public poet in 2002. This centennial celebration of his birth will include a three-day symposium of scholars, poets, and performance artists who will explore themes relating to Hughes' life, work, and broad influence. This site, which features the full agenda, information on speakers, etc., will be updated through the centennial year.

♦ Lives: The Biography Resource (Special Collections: African Americans) [http://amillionlives.com/Collect\\_spec.html](http://amillionlives.com/Collect_spec.html)

This award-winning site features links to sites that focus on the lives of individuals or groups of people; to sites

that contain worthwhile collections of links to other biographical resources and to primary biographical source material such as images, diaries, memoirs, correspondence, interviews, and oral histories; and to some of the best biographical dictionaries.

♦ Madam C. J. Walker <http://www.madamcjwalker.com/>

One of the best sources of information about this African-American entrepreneur, hair care industry pioneer, philanthropist and social activist. The site comes from A'Lelia P. Bundles the great-great-granddaughter and biographer of Madam Walker.

♦ National Civil Rights Museum <http://www.civilrights museum.org/>

The National Civil Rights Museum's mission is to educate and preserve the history of the Civil Rights Movement. Located at the site where Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was assassinated, the Museum houses interactive exhibits that trace the beginnings of the civil rights struggle.

♦ National Underground Railroad Freedom Center <http://www.underground railroad.org/>

Underground Railroad was a system of cooperation among Black slaves, abolitionists, sympathetic Whites, and Native Americans to help slaves escape the bondage of American slavery. The site currently contains a timeline, a list of major participants in the movement (along with brief descriptions and related resources), family stories and links to other related history sites. The Freedom Center is scheduled to open in Cincinnati, Ohio in 2004. Exhibits will include history galleries on pre-slavery African Kingdoms and post-slavery freedom movements in North America, Poland, South Africa, India, and more.

♦ Nineteenth Century Documents Project <http://alpha.furman.edu/~ben son/docs/>

Produced by the History department at Furman University in South Carolina, this site features full texts of primary documents in nineteenth-century American history "with special emphasis on those sources that shed light on sectional conflict and transformations in regional identity." Materials will aid researchers examining issues of Slavery and Sectionalism, the Kansas-Nebraska Bill of 1854, the Dred Scott Case, the election of 1860, the succession of the Southern states, and the immediate aftermath of the Civil War in the South.

♦ North by South <http://www.north bysouth.org/>

This Web site, sponsored by the National Endowment for the Humanities, follows the great migration of African-

Americans from mostly rural Southern areas into the large urban centers of the Northern United States during the century after the Civil War (1861-1865). There are sections on art, education, music, health practices, the cultural influences of the South that migrants brought with them, community rituals, Black urban journalism, and more.

♦ Pop + Politics: The Site for Insight <http://www.popandpolitics.com/>

The site of Farai Chideya, an ABC News correspondent, who says that Pop and Politics has all sorts of deep and quirky information. She does everything from detailed statistical analysis of how the U.S. budget treats urban America, education, crime, and welfare to a piece called "I'm Glad I'm Not Black." that arose from something that a little girl said to her mother while sitting on a plane and staring at her. She ended up having a discussion with the mother about why we should talk to children about race, and it ended up with a happy ending.

♦ President's Board of Advisors on Historically Black Colleges and Universities <http://www.ed.gov/initi s/commissions boards/whhbcu/>

The President's Board of Advisors on Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) will identify ways to strengthen the role of these colleges and universities in helping provide quality education opportunities for minority and disadvantaged students. The site is maintained by the U.S. Dept. of Education.

♦ Roots: 25th Anniversary <http://www.africana.com/roots25/>

This site was developed by Africana.com and Warner Home Video in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of Alex Haley's epic TV miniseries, *Roots*. It features video clips and other multimedia features, along with Encarta Africana entries on the Middle Passage, the Transatlantic Slave Trade and other aspects of the African American experience. Interviews with producer David Wolper and *Roots* star Le Var Burton go behind the scenes of the making of TV's most-watched miniseries.

♦ The Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture <http://gopher.nypl.org/research/sc/sc.html>

The Schomburg Center, one of the research libraries of the New York Public Library, is an institution devoted to collecting, preserving and providing access to resources documenting the experiences of peoples of African descent throughout the world. The Schomburg Center promotes the study of these histories and cultures of the peoples and

interprets its collections through exhibitions, publications, and educational, scholarly and cultural programs. This site includes information on the Center's various divisions: art and artifacts; general research and reference; manuscripts, archives and rare books; moving image and recorded sound; and photographs and prints. It also contains links to other Internet sources of information on Africa and the African diaspora.

♦ [Selections from the African-American Mosaic: A Library of Congress Resource Guide for the Study of Black History and Culture](http://lcweb.loc.gov/exhibits/african/intro.html) <http://lcweb.loc.gov/exhibits/african/intro.html>

The information in this site is based on an exhibit marking the publication of the African-American Mosaic: A Library of Congress Resource Guide for the Study of Black History and Culture, the first Library-wide resource guide to the institution's African-American collections. Covering the nearly 500 years of the black experience in the Western hemisphere, the Mosaic surveys the full range, size and variety of the Library's collections, including books, periodicals, prints, photographs, music, film and recorded sound. This sampler from a much larger exhibition now in development covers the beginnings of colonization, abolition, migration and the Works Projects Administration (WPA).

♦ [Smithsonian: African-American History and Culture](http://www.si.edu/resource/faq/nmah/afroam.htm) <http://www.si.edu/resource/faq/nmah/afroam.htm>

Selected links to sites on African-American history and culture hosted by Smithsonian Institution museums and organizations. The site is divided into two sections: African American Resources, and Exhibitions. African American Resources includes links to sites such as "African and African American Resources at the Smithsonian," "The African American Studies Center," and "Anacostia Museum Reading Lists." Exhibitions such as "African Immigrant Naming Ceremony," the "Amistad Case," "Million Man March Documentary Photographs," and "Martin Luther King Jr. 'I Have a Dream'" are featured.

♦ [The Souls of Black Folk by W.E.B. Du Bois, 1903](http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/treatise/dubois/dubois_01.htm) [http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/treatise/dubois/dubois\\_01.htm](http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/treatise/dubois/dubois_01.htm)

This site, from the Avalon Project at Yale Law School, presents the full text of the ground breaking 1903 treatise, *The Souls of Black Folk*, by W.E.B. Du Bois. Setting out to show to the reader "the strange meaning of being black here in the dawning of the Twentieth Century," Du Bois explains the meaning of the emancipation,

and its effect, and his views on the role of the leaders of his race.

♦ [Tangled Roots](http://www.yale.edu/glc/tangledroots/) <http://www.yale.edu/glc/tangledroots/>

"Hosted by the Gilder Lehrman Center for the Study of Slavery, Resistance, and Abolition at Yale University, this project has brought together over 200 documents and other items related to the history of American slaves and immigrants from Ireland and the links between them. The history of Afro- and Irish-American relations and the "whiteness" of Irish immigrants to America have long fascinated scholars, but this is the first time, to my knowledge, that such a large collection of primary sources on the subject have been offered together online." (from the Scout Report)

♦ [Through the Lens of Time: Images of African Americans from the Cook Collection of Photographs](http://www.library.vcu.edu/jbc/speccoll/cook/) <http://www.library.vcu.edu/jbc/speccoll/cook/>

Father and son George and Huestis Cook were photographers active in the U.S. South, particularly Virginia, from the 1860s to the 1930s. These works resulted in the George and Huestis Cook Photograph Collection at the Valentine Richmond History Center. The site offers digital versions of almost 300 of the Cook's photographs. Huestis Cook's photographs are unique in showing African Americans realistically, instead of in popular stereotypical settings.

♦ [Toward Racial Equality: Harper's Weekly Reports on Black America, 1857-1874](http://blackhistory.harpweek.com/) <http://blackhistory.harpweek.com/>

This Harpweek resource features historical text and illustrations from Harper's Weekly. Visitors are warned that some of the content, which is presented to give a true historical picture of the leading 19th century newspaper's view of black Americans, is considered racially offensive by today's standards. It features unique drawings and engravings, a timeline that lists the major events of slavery from 1619 to 1859, plus two more timelines on the Civil War and Reconstruction.

♦ [Uncle Tom's Cabin and American Culture](http://www.iath.virginia.edu/utc/) <http://www.iath.virginia.edu/utc/>

This site from the Institute for Advanced Technologies in the Humanities at the University of Virginia contains a plethora of materials concerning Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin* and the nation's response to it. It features a complete electronic edition of the first published version of the novel.

♦ [The Underground Railroad \(National Geographic\)](http://www.nationalgeographic.com/features/99/railroad/) <http://www.nationalgeographic.com/features/99/railroad/>

"This National Geographic feature site explores the pre-Civil War, covert system that helped escaped slaves to reach freedom safely. It includes The Journey, an interactive first-person account of a runaway slave; Routes to Freedom, a Shockwave map of escape routes; Time Line, which chronicles slavery in the New World from 1501 until the U.S. abolition of slavery in 1865; and Faces of Freedom, a section containing twelve very brief biographies of famous abolitionists and civil rights leaders. In addition, the site includes For Kids, a section for younger students, and Classroom Ideas, which suggests educational activities for K-12 students. A discussion forum and a list of resources and links provide visitors with more opportunities to learn."

♦ [The W.E.B. DuBois Institute for Afro-American Research](http://www.fas.harvard.edu/~du_bois/) [http://www.fas.harvard.edu/~du\\_bois/](http://www.fas.harvard.edu/~du_bois/)

Founded in 1975, the Institute is the nation's oldest research center dedicated to the study of the history, culture and social institutions of African Americans. It sponsors research projects, fellowships for emerging and established scholars, publications, conferences and working groups. Named after the first African American to receive a Ph.D. from Harvard University (1896), the Institute also sponsors two major lecture series each year and serves as the co-sponsor for numerous public conferences, lectures, readings and forums. The site provides information about upcoming conferences as well as the various activities of the Institute.

♦ [We Shall Overcome: Historic Places of the Civil-Rights Movement. A National Register of Historic Places Travel Itinerary](http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/travel/civilrights/) <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/travel/civilrights/>

An electronic guide to historic sites of the civil-rights movement, launched at the Martin Luther King Jr. Library in Washington, DC. The guide is a joint project of the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, and National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers. The online travel itinerary includes 41 historic places in 21 states associated with various aspects of the movement.\*\*\*

# UPCOMING TRADE EVENTS IN THE U.S.

## International Buyer Program (IBP) Trips:

Event Name: **Int'l Franchisee, Expo**  
 Event Date: April 11-13, 2003  
 Industry Theme: Franchising.  
 Type of Event: Franchising  
 Location: Washington DC  
 Recruiter's  
 Name: Roland Adade  
 Tel: (233) (21) 679 751-4 or 679756  
 Fax: (233) (21) 679756  
 Email: Roland.Adade@mail.doc.gov

Event Name: **Restaurant, Hotel, Motel show (NRA)**  
 Event Date: May 17-20, 2003  
 Industry Theme: Tourism-Rest. Hotel and Kitchen Equip.  
 Type of Event: International Buyer Program  
 Location: Chicago IL  
 Recruiter's  
 Name: Roland Adade  
 Tel: (233) (21) 679 751-4 or 679756  
 Fax: (233) (21) 679756  
 Email: Roland.Adade@mail.doc.gov

Event Name: **Supercomm 2003**  
 Event Date: June 1-5, 2003  
 Industry Theme: IT  
 Type of Event: International Buyer Program  
 Location: Atlanta, GA  
 Recruiter's  
 Name: Roland Adade  
 TEL: (233) (21) 679 751-4  
 FAX: (233) (21) 679756/776008  
 Email: Roland.Adade@mail.doc.gov

Event Name: **Waste Expo 2003**  
 Event Date: June 3-5, 2003  
 Industry Theme: Environmental Technologies  
 Type of Event: International Buyer Program  
 Location: New Orleans, LA  
 Recruiter's  
 Name: Esther Adielson-Addo  
 TEL: 233 21 679 751  
 FAX: 233 21 679 756  
 Email: Esther.Adielson-Addo@mail.doc.gov

Event Name: **MAGIC Int'l**  
 Event Date: August 25-28, 2003  
 Industry Theme: Fashion  
 Type of Event: International Buyer Program  
 Location: Las Vegas  
 Recruiter's  
 Name: Esther Adielson-Addo  
 Tel: (233) (21) 679 751-4  
 Fax: (233) (21) 679756/776008  
 Email: Esther.Adielson-Addo@mail.doc.gov

Event Name: **NAFEM 03**  
 Event Date: September 5-8, 2003  
 Industry Theme: Food Equipment  
 Type of Event: International Buyer Program  
 Location: New Orleans LA  
 Recruiter's  
 Name: Roland Adade  
 Tel: (233) (21) 679751-4  
 Fax: (233) (21) 679756/ 776008  
 Email: Roland.Adade@mail.doc.gov

Event Name: **Medtrade**  
 Event Date: October 29-31, 2002  
 Industry Theme: Medical  
 Type of Event: International Buyer Program  
 Location: Atlanta, GA  
 Recruiter's  
 Name: Esther Adielson-Addo  
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 Fax: (233) (21) 679756/ 776008  
 Email: Esther.Adielson-Addo@mail.doc.gov

Event Name: **Pack Expo**  
 Event Date: November 3-7, 2002  
 Industry Theme: Packing and Food Processing  
 Type of Event: International Buyer Program  
 Location: Chicago, IL  
 Recruiter's  
 Name: Roland Adade  
 Tel: (233) (21) 679751-4  
 Fax: (233) (21) 235096/ 776008  
 Email: Roland.Adade@mail.doc.gov

For information on other trade shows in the United States in 2003, please visit [www.usatrade.gov/ibp/events.htm](http://www.usatrade.gov/ibp/events.htm)

***For more information on these tradeshow, please visit [www.usatrade.gov/ibp](http://www.usatrade.gov/ibp). You may contact the U.S. Commercial Service for further information on participating in these tradeshow.***

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